
Two New Names in Chinese *Stellaria* (Caryophyllaceae)

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ABSTRACT. During preparation of the account of *Stellaria* L. (Caryophyllaceae) for the *Flora of China*, Volume 6, it was noticed that two names are illegitimate later homonyms: *Stellaria arenaria* Maximowicz, non Linnaeus, and *Stellaria pilosa* Franchet, non Dulac. Therefore, the following new names (nomina nova) are provided here: *Stellaria arenarioides* Shi L. Chen, Rabeler & Turland and *Stellaria pilosoides* Shi L. Chen, Rabeler & Turland.

Key words: Caryophyllaceae, China, *Stellaria*.

Stellaria arenarioides Shi L. Chen, Rabeler & Turland, nom. nov. Replaced synonym: *Stellaria arenaria* Maximowicz, Fl. Tangut. 91. 1889, non Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1196. 1753. TYPE: China. Xizang [Tibet]: "Dzhagin-gol," 23 July 1884, *Przewalski s.n.* (holotype, LE not seen).

Stellaria arenaria Maximowicz (1889) was originally described from Xizang Autonomous Region (Tibet), China. Unfortunately, the name is illegitimate under Article 53.1 of the *Saint Louis Code* (Greuter et al., 2000) because an earlier homonym exists: *S. arenaria* L. (1753). The latter name was described from Spain and is now treated as *Arenaria hispanica* Sprengel (see López González, 1990). Maximowicz's species will be accepted by Chen and Rabeler (in press) in their forthcoming account of *Stellaria* in the *Flora of China*, Volume 6, as occurring in Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, and Xizang provinces and autonomous regions. Therefore a new name (nomen novum) for the Chinese species is required, and *S. arenarioides* Shi L. Chen, Rabeler & Turland is provided here. *Stellaria arenarioides* is a member of a small group of central Asian *Stellaria* species, often recognized as

Stellaria sect. *Adenonema* (Bunge) Turczaninow, characterized by a densely cushion-like habit, petals shorter than sepals, 2 or 3 styles (see Kozhevnikov, 1983, for inclusion of bistylous species), many ovules, 4 or 6 capsule valves, and 1 or 2 (to 8) seeds. *Stellaria arenarioides* is distinguished from other members of this group by having small stature (5–7 cm tall), stems that are glabrous proximally and pubescent distally, ovate to ovate-lanceolate leaves, 3 styles, and 6 capsule valves.

Stellaria pilosoides Shi L. Chen, Rabeler & Turland, nom. nov. Replaced synonym: *Stellaria pilosa* Franchet, Pl. Delavay. 99. 1889, non Dulac, Fl. Hautes-Pyrénées, 250. 1867. TYPE: Yunnan. "Ad oras silvarum ad collum Koua-la-po (Hokin)," 3000 m, 13 July 1886 (fl), *P. J. M. Delavay 2155* (holotype, P not seen).

Stellaria pilosa Franchet (1889) was originally described from Yunnan Province, China. Unfortunately, the name is illegitimate under Article 53.1 of the *Saint Louis Code* (Greuter et al., 2000) because an earlier homonym exists: *S. pilosa* Dulac (1867). This earlier homonym is itself illegitimate under Article 52.1 because it was nomenclaturally superfluous when published, i.e., when *S. media* (L.) Villars was cited in the synonymy of *S. pilosa* Dulac, the type of *Alsine media* L. (1753) was definitely included (Article 52.2(e)) and its epithet ought to have been adopted. Nevertheless, Article 53 Note 1 rules that the later homonym (*S. pilosa* Franchet) is unavailable for use even if the earlier homonym is illegitimate. Franchet's species will be accepted by Chen and Rabeler (in press) in their forthcoming account of *Stellaria* in the *Flora of China*, Volume 6, as endemic to Sichuan and Yun-

nan provinces. Therefore a new name (nomen novum) for this Chinese species is required, and *S. pilosoides* Shi L. Chen, Rabeler & Turland is provided here. *Stellaria pilosoides* is probably most closely related to *Stellaria petiolaris* Handel-Mazzetti. The former species is distinguished from *S. petiolaris* by having oblong-lanceolate leaves that are pilose on both surfaces, petals slightly shorter than the sepals, and 10 stamens.

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